

down to bedrock. They have no practical knowledge of what causes a girl to get into this life, what actuates her to remain, nor what would persuade her to give it up.

"I read of a woman giving \$100 toward a fund to 'help us.' That's as far as she'll go. She wouldn't have one of us near her for fear of losing her reputation."

"Yes, said the one in gold slippers, 'they think we've all got horns. They talks about their Mary Magdalenes and make a great hullabaloo about helping us, but they wouldn't touch one of us with a pitchfork.'"

"I've been married," added another. "I've worked in department stores. I worked at other things. And I was half starved all the time. I have been in this business for six years. I have had enough to eat and wear. I am only sorry I didn't get into it six years sooner."

"Any law," says Chief of Police White, "that the people want en-

forced is always enforced. True, the people of San Francisco did not want the abatement law. They voted two to one against it. But the people of the country districts overwhelmed them.

"It is one thing to clean up a district, and quite another to stop prostitution. We can't stop it. The girls couldn't stop it if they wanted to. It can only be minimised, and that's all the reformer can hope to do.

Mrs. Kate O'Connor, one of San Francisco's policewomen on the white slave squad, declares frankly her belief that the new law "can only work a hardship all the way 'round.

"Just say this to the good people for me," she requested, "that if the girls move out into their home neighborhoods, right next to their families, as has been the case in every city where the district has been abolished, they must not object; they must be willing to suffer some of the consequences."

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT PROBING INTO ACTIONS OF FORGAN AND REYNOLDS

Chicago's two leading bankers, George M. Reynolds and James B. Forgan, are under investigation by the U. S. treasury department. Specific charges filed at Washington by Chicago bankers and other middle west bankers set up the claim that Reynolds and Forgan have been using their places on the federal reserve board to hog the game for their own banks and their own personal friends and relatives.

Reynolds is head man of the Rockefeller banking group in the middle-west. He is president of the Continental & Commercial National bank, which runs a string of big and little banks.

Forgan is head man of the Morgan banking group in the middle west. He is president of the First National bank, which runs a string of big and little banks.

The most damaging charge brought

against these two men is that by their power as heads of the two largest banks in the Chicago reserve district they were able to swing anything they wanted their way on the reserve board. The other seven directors of the board, being "little fellows," did not lift their fingers against appointments and policies dictated by the two big fellows.

For most of the new big jobs in the reserve bank Reynolds and Forgan picked their own handy men from their own string of banks. As it stands now the reserve bank is run almost from top to bottom by appointees who were presidents, cashiers and bookkeepers behind the windows of Rockefeller and Morgan banks.

C. H. Bosworth, former president People's Trust & Savings bank, a Reynolds bank, is now agent and chairman of the board of directors of